LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

GLADSTONE CALLS A MEETING OF LIB-ERALS FOR TO-DAY.

China Alarmed by England-The Czar's Return - The Panama Canal - King George Will Go Abroad-Smallpox in

LONDON, May 26 .- Mr. Gladstone's circular calling a meeting of the liberal party for Thursday invites to the meeting "all members of the party who, while retaining full freedom in all particulars respecting the Irish government bill, are desirous to vote to establish a legislative body in Dublin to manage affairs specifically and ex-

Karl Bland having been asked how the statesmen of Europe treat the home rule question, replies as follows: "When the Swiss republic was confronted by the Separatist League of Ultramontanes, when the American Union was threatened with disrupto shoulder, met the common danger. The teachings of Russell, Cobden, Bright, and teechings of Russell, Cobden, Bright, and will all tend to show that the establishment of any kind of Irish legislature would mean the organizing of a civil war. The cause of humanity, of intellectual and political progress, will be best served by the defeat of the bill. Abroad the leaders of the opposition would meet such a question with a simple declaration in a few words. They would insist upon a division, and not leave the government time to decoy a section of its opponents.

the government time to decoy a section of its op opents.

LONDON, May 27.—It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Chamberlain will not attend the liberal meeting to-day on the ground that Mr. Gladstone's circular is so framed as to exclude a certain section of the party. THE CZAR'S RETURN.

Moscow, May 26.—The czar and czarina were welcomed with great pomp and ceremony at the kremin to-day on their return from Livadia. The address of greeting was delivered by the governor of Moscow, who used the following language: Your imperial majesties are welcomed from the blest south, where you have restored life to the Black sea. The bope gains wings, and Moscow thinks and assadfastiy hore, that Christ's cross will soon shine upon 8t, Sephia.

St. sephia.

The czar, in his reply, said that he loved and rejoiced to be in Moscow. He also said that the third anniversary of his coronation, which falls to-morrow, was full of the happiest memories. At the cathedral the netropolitan congratulated the czar for restoring the Black sea fleet—"Russia's highest glory."

CHINA ALABMED BY ENGLAND. CHINA ALABMED BY ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 26.—Advices from Pekin
say that the Chinese government has become slarmed at the size of the projected
English mission to Thibet, and will ask that
the escort be reduced, and that the mission
shall represent simply a commercial body.
Otherwise the Thibetaus will refuse to allow

the party to enter their territory.

CONSPIRACY AT SOPIA DENIED. CONSPIRACY AT SOFIA DENIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.—The porte declares that there is no foundation for the report that a conspiracy existed at Sofia for the assassination of Prince Alexander and Prime Minister Karavelof.

PUBLIC WORSHIP PUNDS. Paris, May 26.—The budget committee has decided, by a vote of 13 to 9, to throw out the public worship estimates. M. Guyot, radical, declared that the committhe had no power to pronounce upon the separation of church and state. M. Guyot also introduced a motion in the chamber of deputies to place the public worship funds at the disposal of the communes, with the option of applying them to religious or other purposes.

THE PANAMA CANAL. Paris, May 26.—In an interview to-day M. de Lesseps atated that the technical commission's report to the government declares emphatically that there is no material obstacle to the completion of the Panama canal. With reference to the question whether the new loan would be the final one, their reply, though satisfactory, was not so positive. He (De Lesseps) was unable to give details; it anfileed to say that their standpoint was (De Lesseps) was unable to give details; it sufficed to say that their standpoint was atterly different from M. Rousseau's. If the government forbade the proposed lottery the company could easily raise an ordinary lean, giving 6 instead of 4 per cent interest. In either case the company would probably not need the last call on shares.

KING GEORGE WILL GO ABROAD. ATHENS, May 26.—King George is arranging to make a tour abroad.

Premier Tricouple proposes limiting the number of members of the Greek chamber of deputies to 150.

THE PISHERIES DISPUTE. LONDON, May 27.—The Times says "Much of the fisheries dispute needs to be explained. It appears probable, though not certain, that Canada has the law upon her side, but it can har lly de doubted that she has revived claims long dormant. The fact that both parties have appealed to England is a high compliment to our im-partiality. Our only interest and endeavor will be to arrange a more satisfactory treaty."

MALIGNANT SMALLPOX IN MEXICO. GUATMAN, MEXICO, May 2%—Eighteen cases of smallpox have been reported here; six fatal.

Ending a Disastrons Strike. FOTTSVILLE, PA., May 26—An important meeting of the executive committee of the Miners' Amalgamated Association was held Miners' Amalgamated Association wis held here to-day. The grievance committee applyited to confer with the officials of tab Mineral Mining Compone and the Union Coal Company with ref r ne to the strike at Williamstown, and the Prevailing dis-arise-sion at Shamokin, reported that they had interviewed the company officials, but falled to obtain any entriactory assurance; that they had then proceeded to Washington and conferred with Hon. Wm. L. Scott, of Eric, who had suggested a resort to arbitration, the association to select one arbitrator, the companies the second, and these two to choose the hird. This suggestion was adopted, and Martin Purcell, of Centralia, was appointed on the part of the association. If this action shall prove effective it will end the disastrous sirike in the Williamstown region, which has alroady continued three months, besides averting threatened troubles in the Shamokin region.

New York, May 26.—Assistant District At-orney Nicol drove hurriedly to police head-quarters to-night, and, by a private entrance, quarters to-night, and, by a private entrance, reached Inspector hyrnes's private room. There they remained in contenence until midnight. There is reason for belief that ex. Alderman Jachne has written a long letter to Inspector hyrnes divulging all he knows of frenchie bribers and the bribed, stating that he submits to the inevitable, and will serve his time patiently, but that he proposes bribers and bribed shall not make him a scapegout, and that they shall enjoy equal privilege with himself for quiet contemplation. It is pertinent that Jachne's brother went to Sing Sing to day. It is believed the conference to night was to determine the best use to be made of the suspected letter.

"Gall Hamilton's" Brother "Bounced." Bostos, Mass., May 23.—Lewis A. Dodge, brother of "Gall Hamilton," was asked by Na-val Officer Kent several days ago to resign his val Omer Keel several days ago to resign his \$1,860 clerkelip, on June 1. This Dodge de-clined to do in the absence of reason for doing so, and appealed to President Cleveland, re-minding him that he (Dodge) had lived up to the civil sorvice rules in every particular. Bo-fore getting a teply he received the following from Naval Officer Kint: "As recommended by this office, and approved by the Secretary of the Trensury, you are hereby removed from the clerkship both by you. Your services are, therefore, not required after this date."

"Love of Jeff. Davis"-A Duel. New York, May 38.—Wm, E. A. Bird, of No. 4 Maiden lane, late major of 5th cavalry, has sent a letter to Capt. S. M. Saunders, of 19 William street, who toasted Joff. Davis at Sa-vannah in which he proposes to meet him at fen paces with Winchester rilles, if the captain is willing to test his "love of Joff. Davis" in that way.

Archiens, Kas., May 30 -The Republicans (the first congressional district to night re-

GOSSIP ABOUT MISS FOLSOM. Suppositions About Col. Lamont's

Visit to New York-Will It Be Mother or Daughter? or Daughter?

New Yone, May 26.—Col. Lamout, private secretary to President Cleveland, who has been in the city since late on Monday night, left his room at the Hoffman House at 8 o'clock tr—day, and after bruakfasting, left the hotel-What Col. Lamout's purpose in visiting New York is to unknown, although it has been laken for granted that he had come for the purpose of making arrangements in connections.

taken for granted that he had come for the purpose of making arrangements in connection with President Cleveland's coming marriage. He is believed also to be waiting the arrival of Miss Folsom, who is reported to be at present on the ocean on board the City of Chicago, although the aignit of the liminal line, to which the City of Chicago, belongs states positively that neither Miss Folsom sor any of her lamily is a passenger on that see mer. The vessel is due here on Friday.

WILL IT BE MOTHER OR DAUGHTER?
The Sun's Buffalo correspondent yesterday saw a letter from a Buffalo lady in Paris who called upon Miss Polsom, and who came away with the belief that the mother and not the drughter would be the President's bride. Miss Polsom made an eyasive answer when asked if the dresses she was having made were for her treuseaut. WILL IT BE MOTHER OR DAUGHTER? WHEN AND WHERE THE WEDDING WILL TAKE

WHEN AND WHERE THE WEDDING WILL TAKE FLACE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25.—The Times to-morrow morning will print an interview with W. J. Baker, President Cleveland's photographer, in which he makes the statement that the President will marry Mas Folsom in Ruffalo between June 16 and June 25. The rumors that there will be no marriage are positively denied here. An intimate friend of Wilson S. Bissell says that he arranged for the special train to bring Mr. Cleveland to Buffalo, but that the wedding ceremony will take place at Folsoundale, which is one of the most Isolated spots in western New York.

A BLOODLESS FIGHT.

Virginia Editors Exchange Compliments-"A Liar!"-Row in a Dining Room-Elections To-Day.

RICHMOND, May 25.—An editorial in the Labor Heroid, the workingman's paper of this city, yesterday accused the Richmond Dispatch of being willing to espouse any cause for meney, and warued the workingmen, who are running a reform ticket here for members of the city council, against the influence of that paper. C. B. Cowardin, the president of the Leight's Company, to-day denounced the author of the article in the Hraid as a llar, and every one has been looking for a fight between the citiors to-day. This evening, while Mr. Cowardin was genting dinner at a resourant, Mr. Shelton, the editor of the Hraid, went into the rom, and the two editors were soon engaged in trying to strike each other. They failed to do any damage, having been at once separated. The thews spread rapidly, and created great excitement,

It is not known whether the two editors will pursue their differences further.

To-morrow is the day for the city elections, and the Eght in the Democratic ranks is very hot. RICHMOND, May 25,-An editorial in the

Knights of Labor in Convention.
CLEVELAND, Onto, May 26.—The Knights of Labor met at 10:40 o'clock this morning, and a 1 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow morning. The first business transacted was to admit the new delegates who were not present at the last general assembly, held at finaliton, Out. No assembly was permitted to be represented that was not represented at the Hamilton convention. Grand Master Workman Powderly made in extemperaneous address, in which he referred to the order and its remarkable growth, its strikes and objects. He all the actions of the delegates. Standing committees were then appointed on laws, strikes, boycotts, and the relation of the order to all other orders. Special committees were appointed on the address of the Woman's Christian Temperanee Union, and also on the plan of Edward Norton, Chicapo, who at yesterday's meeting suggested a manufacturers union. To give all the committees a chance to get to work the convention adjourned, and the remainder of the day will be devoted to the commistices. A plan is on foot to call in all the commissions of present organizers, reissue some, and drop others. The Injudicious conduct of many of the organizers, it is thought, has caused the order a great deal of trouble.

The greevance committee was employed all the stremon in hearing compiatute from the English of Labor, but stremuns objection is made by the Pittsburg delegates. No decision was reached.

A scheme is also on foot to take the Typegraphical Union into the fold of the knights as

mane by the Pittaburg delegates. No decision was reached.

A scheme is also on foot to take the Typographical Union into the fold of the knights as a district assembly. This movement is meeting with the enthusiastic approval of the local union, and their delegate has been instructed to vote for it.

Avecta, Ga., May 26.—The sixth day's pro-ceedings of the general assembly of the Pres-by terian Church South was devoted to the dis-The majority report was adopted by an overwhelming vote, 137 to 13, as follows: To the several overtures on the subject of the evolution of man sent up by the presbyteries the general a-seembly returns answers as follows: The church remains at this time sincerely convinced that the Scriptures, as truly and authoritatively expounded in our "confession of faint" and catechism, teach that Adam and Eve were created body and soul by immediate act of Almighty power, thereby preserving perfect race unity. That Adam's body was directly fashioned by Almighty God, without any natural animal parentage of any kind, out of matter previously created of nothing, and that any doctrine at variance therewish is dangerous error, inasmuch as by methods of interpreting Scriptures, which it must demand, and in the coasequences which by fair implication it will involve, it will lead to a denial of doctrines fundamental to the faith.

Signed by George D. Armstrong, R. K. Smoot, W. F. Jinken, G. B. Strickler, L. C. Vess, A. N. Hollifield, W. Van Loon, R. B. Fulion, O. N. Kennedy.

Reproducing Parnell's American Speech CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 26.—In the home rule debate in the English house of commons yesdebate in the English house of commons yesterday, Mr. Trevelyan quoted an alleged romark of Mr. Parnell, to the effect that he would not rest until the last link that connected Ireland with England had been broken. Mr. Parnell demanded the date and place of the speech, and Mr. Trevelyan replied, "Cinciliatit." A reporter looking over the fies of the Cinciniati Commercial Gazetic found that Mr. Parnell delivered a speech in Music Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 20, 1880. The speech was reported by J. W. Schrage, one of the most reported by J. W. Schrage, one of the most reported and accurate stenographers in the United States. The paragraph referred to by Mr. Trevelyan is in the following words: "When we have undermined English misgovernment we have not forget that that is the utilinate goal at which all we Irishmen aim. None of us, whether we are in America or in Ireland, or wherever we may be, will be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England."

Congress of American Churches. Cobgress of American Churches.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—The second day's session of the congress of American churches was largely attended at the morning meeting today. "The present necessity for a restatement of Unristian beliefs" was discussed. Papers were read by Rev. Duolel Curry, of New York, and Rev. Dr. E. P. Parkor, of thatford. Conn. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Reuben Jefrey, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. Oris A. Gusebrook, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Rev. R. H. Tyler, of New York.

To-night a very important meeting was hold and an important tople considered, namely. "The workingman's distrust of the church; its causes and remedies." The first paper was by Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Philadelphia, and the second by Hon, Everst P. Wheeler, of New York. T. V. Powderly was booked to appear, but failed to do so. Henry George, of New York, and John Jarrett, of Pittsburg, made addresses on the subject. The congress with close to-morrow.

Bought All the Balt He Wanted.

HALIFAN, N. S., May 20.—The American fishing schooner Frederick Gerring, jr., according to a telegram from Cause, has been procuring test in that neighborhood. She anchored in Crow Harber on Sunday, and applied to Abraham Ettiler for bait, but, athough he had fifty barrels in his seine, he positively refused to sell a herring. Thereupon Capt. Morris get under way, started outside, lay to with sails hanging over the vessel's name, and bought all the sails he wanted from some fishermen at Half Island Gove.

Request to Maine's Congressmen. POLITAND, ME, May 26.—The board of Fade to-day passed resolutions requesting the Matter congressmen to impress upon the execuMAXWELL TELLS HIS STORY

HE TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN BEHALF-HOW HE KILLED HIS FRIEND.

He Relterates in Court the Story Previously Told by Him to a Newspaper Reporter, and Which Has Been Puly-

St. Louis, May 26.—The defendant Brooks, alias Maxwell, was a witness to-Brooks, alias Maxwell, was a war and day. He looked a little flushed, but was otherwise calm. Mr. Fauntleroy commenced the direct examination. After stating his name to be Hugh Waltham Brooks, and his age 25 years, the prisoner described his meeting with Prelier upon the

described his meeting with Prelier upon the Cephalonia, and the progress of their acquaintance. No new facts were brought out thus far. A recess was then taken. During the recess of the trial it was discovered that the floor of the court rooom had cracked in several places, and was in danger of giving way and falling with the crowd. Judge Van Wagoner issued an order that only those for whom seats could be provided should be admitted to the court room. There was at least 2,000 persons shut out by this arrangement. They lingered about all the afternoon in the hope of gaiting admission, keeping the police busy holding them back.

After recess Maxwell continued. He After recess Maxwell continued. He

them back.

After recess Maxwell continued. He said:

Prelier and himself were together constantly up to Sunday. Prelier had symptoms of stricture, and they agreed that Maxwell should treat him for it. He commenced with the use of a calletter. Chicroform was purchased at Fernow's drug store, and after ordering a box of cigars to Maxwell's room, hey went there together for the operation. Prelier took off his indicretothing and laid down upon the bed. Maxwell saturated a piece of lint with chloroform and administered it to Prelier. Before he had given enough to produce effect, Maxwell overturned the bottle of chloroform and went to Fernow's drug store and pirchased more. Returning to my room, I took up the lint again and pit about a gramme on it and held it about six inches from his face, so it would be mixed with the agreement of the store of the store that the store had been warmed and greased in preparation. As soon as I proceeded to insert it. It had been warmed and greased in preparation. As soon as I proceeded to insert it. It he felt pain. I then came to the conclusion that he had not enough chloroform. I ought to tell you, guileinen (addressing the jury), that the urchina is the most important part of the human frame, and that in an operation on the genital organs complete insensibility ought to be 17 reduced. I concluded that this was the case also, because the eyes were open and the pupils were still sensible to light. It was clear from this that the pattent was not insensible to pain. I then poured out a gramme or a gramme and a half of chloroform and proceeded to administer it again. Shortly after I commenced to administer the chloroform he commenced to administer it again. Shortly after I commenced to administer the chloroform he commenced to administer the schoroform he commenced to administer it again. Shortly after I commenced to ad

half. I thought the same rule obtained here as in England and that I would not be allowed to make my statement, and I thought I would get away. I had that large trunk, the only one I had up to that time. I conside it fout. It would be impossible, gentlemen, to describe to you my feelings, my horror, when I knew my friend was dead. I compiled the large trunk, drew it up to the bed, and put Mr. Preller in it. Of course there was some difficulty in getting him in. I was in a dreadful state. I shut the trunk and went down to the bar. I left the stuff taken out of the trunk on the floor. I tried to drown thought by drinking. I drank several glasses of brandy. I wandered about the streets of the city until about 9 or 10 o'clock. I visited some shooting galleries, and came back to the hotel. I went up to the dining room. I can't very well give an account of what took place in the dining room. I then went up to the com-my room—and stayed there all tight. I can't be some of anything that hoppened after Mr. Preller's death. I stayed In my room, but did not sleep that night. In the morning I looked through Mr. Freller's pants and found a roll of money. that hight. In the morning I looked through Mr. Prelier's pants and found a roll of money, probably \$500 or \$000. I took it and went to the ticket office and purchased a ticket for Son Francisco. I put the inscription, "so perish all traitors to the great cause," upon the inside of the trunk, and also marked the cross on Prelier's breast to puzzle and delay the authorities.

orities. Witness then described his wanderings about town until time for the train to leave for San Francisco and his journey to that city. Court then adjourned till to-morrow

THE GREAT AND LONG RIVER. Important Report Submitted to the

Senate Yesterday. Senstor Van Wyck yesterday made a favor able report from the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river, of which he is chairman, upon the bill "to make the Lake Borge outlet to improve the low water navigation of the Mississippi river from New Orleans, La, to Cairo, ill, and incidentally to reclaim and protect the valley lands of the Mississippi river and tributaries from overflow." The report deals at length with this general subject, and among other statements made are the following:

More than 169 years the problem of the control of the Mississippi river has engaged the attention of the people, creating contain anxiety to the dwellers in the valley causing a great expenditure of public and private wealth with practically few benefits, and today the problem is still unsolved.

After pointing out and discussing the failures of the various systems, and the great waste of money wasted in those fruitless attempts, the report says: able report from the committee on the im

report says:
Such are the results of a century and a hal Euch are the results of a century and a half of experiment and an expenditure equal, probably, to four times the present value of the land in the valley. The jettles were to the land in the valley. The jettles were to benefit the commerce of New Orleans and the centry drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. The channel, in fact, is scarcely wently four feet deep. The commerce of New Orleans has decreased sixty-seven militious in exports and thirty-two militious in imports during the nine years following the completion of the jettles, as compared with the nine years preceding.

At this time there seems only one more experiment left to be tried—that is to open and deepen the Lake Borgne outlet. By this outlet the water of the river will reach the same occan level by a run of ten miles which it now attains after coursing 110 miles. This fact seems the only argument necessary to advance.

Miss Saxton's Benefit.

Miss Marguerite Saxton will be given a testi-monia l Friday night at Willard Hall. She will appear as Mary Stoart, in three scenes will appear as Mary Storet, in three seemes rom Schiller's "Mary Storet," and will be superted by her pupils. She will also impersonate Paulinia in in one scene from the "Lady of yons." Mr. Kobert L. Downing kindly volumered to take the character of Claudo Meliodie, but on account of being called away on sofessional business, Mr. James A. Mahoney all take his place. Miss Sexton will also be saisted by other exections fatont.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

The conferces on the postolice appropria-tion bill (the occum mail appropriation of \$89), 800) having been unable to agree, a further conference was undered yesterias.

The speaker laid before the House a letter tem the Arting Secretary of the Transary ecommending an appropriation of \$5,000 for the transportation of minor coins.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Nationals and Chicagos to Play To-Day-Base Ball Games Yesterday-Horse Ruces at Home and Abroad. The Nationals returned home yesterday

morning, and in the afternoon played a picked nine, whose battery was the Yingling brothers, of Boltimore, and who had been recommended as promising youngsters. Their merits, however, were not shove the average ansteur type, and from the work done in the same yesterday they are as yet totally unit for the arduous work imposed upon a League battery. To day the noted Chicago club will make its but appearance at Capitol Park, and will cross bats with the Nationals at 4.20. The game will be an interesting one, and both nines will fight hard for victory. The Chicago will probably present McCormick and Kelly as their battery, while the home club will have shaw and Gilligan to do like duty. All indications are that this contest will draw the largest crowd of the reason.

VESTERDAY'S BALL GAMES.

The race was won by the blace of westman-ler's bay coil Ormonde, by Ben Or, out of Lily Annes. Mr. R. Peck's chestnut coil The Bard secured the second place, and Mr. V. R. Gra-ham's brown cult St. Mirin third, Ormonde won the 2,600 guineas stakes at New Market, and three then had been a bot tavorite for the Birtly.

Fred. Archer, the well-known jockey, rode the winner. He also rode him for the 2,000 guineas stake. IN REGARD TO MONMOUTH PARK.

to race meeting there this summer, but sell the land for what he can gat.

RACES AT JEROME PARK.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., May 29,—Pool selling and all public betting have been stopped at Jetome Park, but odds have been stopped at Jetome Park, but odds have been tald quittiv. All are awaiting the result of the injunction proceedings.

The first race to-day was for a purse of \$509, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile. It was won by Rock and Rye, Dry Monopole second, Avalon third. Time, 1189;

Second race—One and one-sixteenth miles. Ruekstone won, Crambleton second, Refrain third. Time, 1589;

Third race—For all ages, one mile and quarter, was won by Mind out, Rupert second, Mannee third. Time, 2144;

Fourth race—Match, one mile, was won by Blegonet, Reparties second. Time, 1:43.

Filth race—Mile and a sixteenth, was won by Jucke of Westmoreland, Moonshine second, Windsail third. Time, 1:439.

Sixth race—Steeplechase, over the full course, Rory O'Moore first, Disturbance second, Dangerfield third. Time, 5:98.

BRIGHTON DEACH BACES.

BRIGHTON DEACH BACES, BRIGHTON DEACH BACES.

ERIGHTON BEACH, May 23.—The first race here to-day, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Tunis, Orlando second, Treasucer third. Tine, 1:18.

Second race—One mile, Was won by Awrola, Einest second, Briniswick third. Tine, 1:15.

Third race—Seven furlongs. Valley Forgefirst, Sister second, Donald A third. Tine, 1:314.

first, Sister second, Donard, 1314, Fourth race—Seven furlongs, Tattler won, George Singerly second, Fletch Taylor third, George Singerly second, Fletch Taylor third. Time, 1.31, Fifth race—Burdle race, one mile and a quar-ter, over five hundles. Harry Mann won, Ecuador second, Worth third, Time, 2.2214.

Wayland Seminary Commencement The commencement exercises of the twen-ieth anniversary of the Wayland Seminary were held last night at the Fifth Baptist Church, Vermont avenue, pear It street, before Church, Vermont avenue, near it street, before an immense audience. The following were the graduates: Academic department—Joshua Baker Simpson, Kentucky, and John Harvey, Wiggntton, Maryland. Theological department—Edward James Ucury, Pennsylvania; william James Howard, District of Columbia, and Lewis Lorenzo Marshali, Virginia, Normai department—Ananias I. Bouldin, Maryland; District of Loudience of Columbia, and Lewis Lorenzo Marshali, Virginia, Lung; Lang, Maryland; William J. Howard, District of Columbia; David W. Jones, Moses H. Jones, Thomas L. Jones, David N. Kinney, Lewis L. Marshali, and Robert E. Mills, Virginia; Adam F. Piummer, Maryland; Wesley H. Pollard, Pennsylvania; Miss Carrle T. Greene, Mis Lucy J. Milier, Mas Mary J. Powell, and Miss Mary J. Robinson, Virginia; Miss Emma K. White, New Jersey; Miss Marion T. Withors, Virginia, Bud Miss Fanny L. Wyche, Hilliols, Special prizes were awarded from the Wayland fund as follows industrial Department—For improvement in seoking to Temphia J. Sum er; for improvement in sewing to Lucida J. Galnes; for care of room (kept in the best general condition) to Misses Meutsing and Hirst Green, George W. Hughes, James D. Broadus, and Lewis C. Sheale; prize to the best speaker to Thomas L. Jones, Clargsville, Va. an immense audience. The following were

Dickinson-Platt. Mr. James A. Dickinson, of the Treasury Department, and Miss Hattle Platt, daughter of Mrs. Annie Platt, of the sixth auditor's ofnee, were united in marriage at 5 o'clock last even-ing at the Garileld Memorial Church, Dr. ing at the Garfield Memorial Church, Dr. Power, the paster, officiating. Miss Hattle Word and Miss Florence Perry were the bridesmaids, and Messrs, C. E. Lewis, W. E. Wright, Henry Bolton, and Preston C. Day acted as uabers, there being no groomsmen. The elegant dress of the bride was made of cream surah, brocaded satin, with escurial lace veil, and carr, ing a bonquet of Pride or the Garden towe. Miss Wood were cream satin brocade with La France roses, and Miss Perry, cream Albatross and satin with Jacqueminot roses. After the ceremony the intimale friends of the bride and groom attended a reception at the residence of Mr. J. S. Gourier, where an elegant wedding supper was served. At 19 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson left on a short wedding.

The District commissioners, Senator Black-born, Mr. Walker, of Philadelphia; E. G. Da-vis, E. E. White, Dr. Townshend, and several vis, E. E. White, Dr. Townshend, and several other gentlemen interested in the improvement of the river front wont on board a tury yesterday atternoon at 2 o'chook, for the purpose of enlightening themselves upon the present condition of the Potomas river and the Eestern branch. Leaving the Seventh street wharf they went up the Eastern branch as far as the navy year and returnine, proceeded to Alexandria, and then went up the Potomae to the falls above the chain bridge. Mr. Wich hast evening stoke of the trip as a very pleasant one, and sand they were well satisfied that it would be a very great missiake to interfere with the work of rectaining the lates at this time. Several members of Congress who intended taking the trip were prevented from so doing by a press of business. The only object of the trip was to familiarize these interested with the present condition of the river front.

The regular meeting of the Grovers' Associa-ion was largely attended by the active mem-ers of the grecery trade. Mr. J. H. Magrader save an interesting account of the work already done by the executive committee of the k-ard of premotion of the centennial expe-

CRUEL TREATMENT OF BOYS. An Investigation Into the Affairs of

the Industrial Home School, Horace E. Brinkley, the boy who was so adly whipped by Supt. W. S. Stockbridge, of Horace E. Brinkley, the boy who was so hadly whipped by Supt. W. 8. Stockhridge, of the industrial home school, was yesterlay taken before several of the triutees of the school. Among the officers called were Mr. Chas. E. Fosser, Dr. M. D. Peck, Mr. J. B. T. Topper, and Mr. W. W. Cardis. The loay's injuries were shown to the gentlemen and his story was told. The triutees were convioued that action in the matter was necessary and they future of the matter was necessary and they future in the matter was necessary and they future of the control of the matter was necessary and they future to the control of the configuration. The boy was also taken before As-hunt District Atterney Tagnart. That of her suggested that prompt measures should be taken in the matter, By request, action will be held in abeyance to await the cassine of the boy, and five long wests were discovered. The said he had been out, and the wounds appeared very mitch lastance. The blows were made with a nearly sugar-barriel hoop. There were six bys willpied at the same time that young Brinkley was punished, but the doctor discovered that Brinkley's injuries were the most serious. Mr. Stock tridge stated that the boys were whipped for appearing undressed at the windows of the girls' dormitory.

The lady in charge of the girls' wing state!

for appearing undressed at the windows as as to be seen from the windows of the girls' dormitory.

The lady in charge of the girls' wing stated that the did not see the boys at the windows, and it was discovered by investigation that the window silicame up to Brinkley's chin, and it did not seem possible that the boys could be seen. The oldest boy in the room is charged with the duty of closing the window blinds. This he did, but one of the six boys got out of bed and opened it. During the past two weeks six boys have excaped from the place, and on returning home told startling stories of the way in which they were treated. Among the escaped boys is a grandson of a police officer. This toy states that the superintendent would pick up anything at band and strike the boys with it.

An effort is being made to find a recent empleye of the place, who has boldly asserted that the innustes were improperly treated. The children were overworked and poorly fold. As the institution is directly under the suspices of the commissioners last evening said: "We do not think that there was survitue in the boy's conduct that in-timed to inquire into the ways in which the place is being conducted.

One of the rounnissioners last evening said: "We do not think that there was survitue in the boy's conduct that in-timed the extreme punishment indicated. Mr. Slookhvider was evidently in a pression, and probably got excited, and indicted more severe punishment than he intended at first. We will probably report the matter to, the heard in charge of the school, and they will act upon it. We have not yet determined upon any resommendation to be made to them."

THE MEFFORD GUN.

An Official and Very Satisfactory Trial Yesterday.

The Mefford gun underwent a severe test the presence of a mumber of persons, including Dr. S. T. Mason, D. M. Mefferd, the inventor; Maj. Cameron. Col. Scaton, of the pattent effice; H. S. Walbridge, of Totelo, Ohlo; Lieut Impey, United States navy, neembers of the Venezuela, Japanese and Jerman emission, and several members of Congress.

The gum is a small gum, 3-inoth exiliber, composed of two concentric cylinders, the indicate one being of steel, the outside, or re-entonce, of cast iron, and a space for a non-compressible fluid between. The aggregate strength of the two cylinders is only about one-third that of the mavy 3-inch steel num. The charges fired were the same as the regular charge of the navy gum, there being used one pound of powder and a seven-pound projectile lies were the discharges a stop-work was spring to allow the fluid to llow out to commensate for the expansion of the inside tule by next, thereby tasking the strain off the re-enforce. The last charge fired contained double the amount of powder—two pounds of pawder—and every one supposed the gun would hurst on account of the weak ness of the metal, but the little gun sto d the terrific strain gallantity. Taking it all in all, the experiment was regarded as being highly satisfactory, and it is confidently believed that this invention centains the solution of the problem that has reuzied the oughneering tal-cut of the world, for it is well known that no heavy, large-calibered gun can be rapidly fired without burythy, on account of the unorder expansion of its metals. Col. Whitamore, United States wany, were detailed and were trescent to because the tast.

Drawbacks, Export Tobacco Manufac-

tories, &c.
Fenator Stanford introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories and for drawback upon imported articles used in manufacturing exported tobacco, on cans filled with products grown in ball be allowed a

To Settle the Weil Mexican Claim. Senator Edmunds reported favorably, from the committee on foreign relations, Senator Morgan's bill directing the Asterney General Morgan's bill directing the Atterney General to bring suit in the supreme court of the District of Columbia against Benjamin Well, or lits legal representatives or assigns to determine whether the award made by the United States and Mexican mixed commission in respect to his claim was obtained by fraud, and to receiver any part of the money already raid to claimants. It provides that if the sward was obtained through fraud, the President shall be authorized to release the government of Mexico from the further payment to the extent that the same is declared fraudulent, and to return to Mexico any money that may be receivered and that remaining in the custody of the United States not berefore distributed. It prohibits the Secretary of State, during the pendency of the suit, from making any further payments.

Advance Weather Bureau.
Thursday morning, 27th, will be cool or cold, and somewhat cloudy. This cool period will continue some days longer, but more broken. Thursday afternoon will be the coldest part of the day and the most cloudy; dullest from 1 to 5, especially from 1 to 4 p. m. Night mostly fair.

fair.
Friday, 28th, 3 to 6 a. m. a little cloudy; not roid. Bay fair; foreneon warmer than that of the previous day or two, and the day liner; evening and night fair, with clouds.
Saturday, 29th, early morning fair; day not so tair as Friday; clouds at 7 or 8, and especially at 1t. Hainfall now more scanty than of late. Clouds in midforeneon and midaforneon.

F. L. CAVEN, Chief.

The annual convention of the Regents of fount Vernon will begin to-day. A number of the ladies went to Mount Vernou last evening. Among the prominent regents expected
to attend the convention are Mrs. Eve. of
Georgia; Mrs. Richardson, of Louisiana; Mrs.
Pickens, of South Carolina; Mrs. Walker, of
North Carolina: Mrs. Fall, of Virginia; Mrs.
Harber, of Maryland: Mrs. Counges, of Delaware; Mrs. Halstend, of New York: Mrs. Hantender Townsend, of New York: Mrs. Hanson, of connecticut Mrs. King, of Vernout;
Mrs. Longfellow, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Leiter,
of Illinois; Mrs. Ratheone, of Michigan; Mrs.
Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Broadwell, of
Ohio, and Mrs. Wood, of Kentucky. of the ladies went to Mount Vernon last even-

The District in Congress. solution asking the heretary of the Treasury to infer the Schale what building are rented in Weshington by the government, and the lent paid for each.

At the request of numerous interested per-sons the Secretary of State recently telegraphical to the United States ministers at St. Petersburg

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION, OLEOMARGA RINE AND TARIFF DISCESSED.

Lively Tilts in Both Houses Yesterday -Debates Spiced With Personalities-Only Slight Progress Made With Pending Business.

After routine morning business the Sente yesterday proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills on the calendar, At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill was placed before the Senate. The bankruptcy bill having been read through, Mr. Van Wyck asked that it be temporarily laid aside in order to take up the bill providing for the taxation of railroad land grants This having been agreed to, the latter bill was taken up, and after brief debate be-tween Messrs. Blair, Van Wyck, Teller, and

tween Messra. Blair, Van Wyck, Teiler, and Dolph, Mr. Sherman asked for the suspension of the taxation bill in order to take up the bill, heretofore reported by him from the committee on foreign relations, "somplementary to and amendatory of" the Chinese immigration bill of 1884.

Unanimous consent being given, the Chinese bill was taken up.

Mr. Sherman explained that the bill was simply intended to explain the meaning of the existing law relating to Chinese immigration. Several legal questions had arisen under the existing law, as to which there had been some doubt or difference of opinion. Fer example, one meaning had been stached to the words "Chinese laborer" by Judge Field, and another by a Massachusetts judge.

chosetts judge.

Mr. Plumb inquire1 which of these
meanings had been adopted by the commit-

chusetts judge.

Mr. Plumb inquire I which of these meanings had been adopted by the committee.

Mr. Sherman replied that the interpretation of Judge Field had been adopted without objection in the committee.

Mr. Hoar expressed what he termed his "old protest" against the bill. Like the set which it would amend, this bill, he said, would hereafter be regarded as a blotch on our legislation. It was Jegislation simed at men because they were laborers, and because they belonged to a certain race, which was against the fundamental principles of this republic, namely, that labor was honorable, and that no discrimination should be made against men on account of race. If there were a rivalry between the two political parties for the vote of the Pacific coast, this legislation would be regarded by all intelligent and humans men with execration.

Mr. Sherman thought Mr. Hoar had enough on his hands without calling up questions that had been debated four years ago. The matter was settled. If Mr. Hoar wanted to play the "knight errant" Mr. Sherman could not object, but would not follow him. One who had watched the course of affairs on the Pacific coast, Mr. Sherman said, must come to the conclusion that it was best and wisest for us not to open our doors to a race wholy different from ourselves in every characteristic of civilization. He did not think it was exactly a question of reversing our old and time-honored policy regarding inmigation, though some immigrants who would not be covered by this bill were bad enough, and Mr. Sherman was not sure but what some exclusion must eventually come for the sake of the American nation.

Mr. Ingalls opposed the bill. He criticised the manner in which it had been taken up—"slipped in through a crayice of time and attempted to be rallroaded through his beat with the sake of the American nation.

cised the manner in which it had been taken up—'slipped in through a crewice of time and attempted to be railroaded through this body." The senator from Ohio, he said, had accused the senator from Massachusetts of knight erranty—intimating that he was a Don Quixote, proposing to fight a windmill. Perhaps the senator from Ohio would characterize him (Mr. Ingalis) as Seneho Panza. [Laughter.] He affirmed that the bill was a disgrace to American civilization. It would not pass without some debate.

Mr. Teller, in some comments on Mr. Ingalis's remarks, having by a lapans linguar olinded to that senator as "the senator from Nebraska"—

chrasks"—Mr. Ingalls protested. "I represent the tate of Kansas," he said, "which lies south of Nebraska [laughter], and I protest gainst being dislocated in this way." [Reagainst being dislocated in this way." [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Teiler said he would endeavor to "locate" the senator correctly hereafter.

'That senator, however, 'added Mr. Teiler, 'thas, as we say in the west, a method of sloshing about," so that sometimes it is difficult to locate him. [Laughter.] Continuing, Mr. Teiler said if the senator from Kansas supposed that the advocates of this bill were afraid to discuss it, he did not understand their temper. The bill was no lerstand their temper. The bill was no "disgrace to American civilization." Every ention on earth recognized its principle which was to exclude such persons as mation on earth recognized its principle—
which was to exclude such persons as the
people believed injurious to the welfare of
the nation. The question was whether
American labor was to be compelled to compete with 450,000,000 of Asiatics, who could
be landed on our shores at \$10 a head. We
were told that the cause of humanity demanded the admission here of Chinese—that
the cause of humanity required that our own
laborers should starve in order to make
room for men who, when among us, would
have neither homes, nor wives, nor children. The glory and strength of our republic were the men who labored. Mr.
Teller denied that he was less loyal to the
great princi des of freedom than the senator from Massachusetts, or the senator
from Kansas.

Mr. Sherman explained that he called up
the bill because it was desirable to have it
passed as soon as possible. He believed it
would get the support of nine tentus of the
senators. The bill was postponed to a
future day.]

At 5:50 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE. THE HOUSE.

The Duan free ship bill was the special order for the day, but its friends were desirous of making way for the oleomargarine bill. Therefore, the order relative to the free ship bill was made a continuous one, and

order for the day, but its friends were desirous of making way for the oleomargarine ball. Therefore, the order relative to the free ship bill was made a continuous one, and that measure will be called up at the earliest opportunity.

General debate upon the oleomargarine bill had been previously closed.

Debate upon formal amendments was indulged in quite freely, and upon the whole the proceedings during the day were entertaining, and some of the speeches were spiced with personalities.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, claimed the floor for the purpose of reaffirming, after twenty-four hours reflection, what he said on the bill on Tuesday, and he did it the more eagerly lest men might think that the threat of the gentleman from lows (Mr. Henderson) made on Tuesday, that if Pennsylvania protectionists did not sustain the bill the iron industry of their state might be destroyed. He had a great respect for the iron and steel manufacturers of Pennsylvania and their workingmen, but there was one man on whose good opinion he placed a higher value, and that was the man with whom he lay down at night and rose in the morning for the performance of duty. He would not attempt to save the iron it casts by playing the demagegue by abandoning the convictions by a he had sustained the farmers of lowa. Wisconsin, when the centre sugar intert was here asking Congress to exclude the weet thing made from corn or scriptum, when all the farguments made against oleomargarine to-day were made against oleomargarine to-day were made against corn sugar and against the permission to grow and use sorghum. He had stond a barrier, and he did not believe that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Price), who had so sharply criticised him in his absence, or the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Henderson) would have supported the bill to rany part of it.

Mr. Henderson, of lowa, reaffirmed every word spoken by bim on Theseday. He would not have spoken then in the absence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) but for the farther than the criff ques

the is and of promotion of the centennial expansion and world's mir.

In accordance with that provision of be contained by the first of the day of the association which makes it the day of the association to protect the public and the root to the public and the root to the self-contained to protect the public and the root to the self-contained to protect the public and the root to the self-contained the self-

people I represent, and I thank him for his kind co-operation, but the farmers of Iowa reject his proffered sid. They come here praying, almost demanding, this legislation which modestly, but firmly and fearlessly, I am advocating on this foor. No man would regret more than myself one unkind remark to my superior in age and vastly my superior in intellectual power. If aught that I have said personally wounds, I will be the first to withdraw it. But so far as I have made the utterance that the western country demands and will have protection, by argument if possible, but by war if becessary. I retrest not a word. On that ground I stand and will stand. I insist that tariff legislation is not the only medium by which the rights of the people can be protected, and the east must recordize the fact that the great centers, west and south, must be heard on the floor and justly treated; that is what I said year leading it is what I said year leading it is what I said year leading it is the said in the attentive car of my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

The allusion made to "war" by Mr. Henderson created somewhat of a sensation; but as he was about to take his seat, he again addressed the chair_and said: "I have been asked by some gentleman whether I meant a conflict of arms when I said war," no, sir. I meant the intellectual conflict by the weapons planted in brave and manly breasis—that and that alone."

Mr. Price defended the remarks which he made on Tuesday night, and which were criticised by Mr. Kelley. That gentleman had stated his opposition to adding to the revenue of the government, evidently forgetting in his study of protection the study of finance. To-day men were crowding the corridors asking the government to pay its honest debts, and their pelitions were deuted. The average congressman was too profoundly great to stoop to the plebeian duty of paying his own debts. [Laughter.] If Cobgress paid the honest debt of the government, it would exhaust the surplus and the revenues received for

government, it would exhaust the surplus and the revenues received for the next decade.

In the course of a speech in opposition to the bill, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, intimated that the tariff bill would be called up shortly. He sarcastically remarked that in two weeks the gentlemen who so carnessly endeavored to protect the dairy interests would be dancing between the tellers under the lead of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) voting against free salt for use in butter making. Mr. Groavenor, of Ohio, also confined his remarks to a consideration of the tariff question, declaring that the Morrison bill was a threat of destruction held over the industries of the country. It would end in a threat, and nothing more.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, interrupted with a question relative to the duty on lumber, when Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, suggested that his colleague could answer his own question, as he had been a member of the Republican party when that duty was fixed.

Mr. Weaver retorted by saying that he had never declared, as had his colleague.

Republican party when that duty was fixed.

Mr. Weaver retorted by saying that he had never declared, as had his colleague, that the Republican party was so corrupt that the Goddess of Liberty had to hold her nose when she flew over the capitol, and that he had never, after making such a declaration, gone and joined the party when it was more corrupt.

Mr. Hepburn denied having ever made such a declaration, but had he done so he would have been furnished an excuse by the fact that at that time his colleague was a member of that party.

same to any port in her majesty's East Indian possessions inhabited by the Parsess or Fire Worshipers, or to any part of the world where this sect may reside; and providing, further, that the provisions of the bill shall extend to the manufacture and sale of sausages, as far as practicable, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. [Laughter.]

Pending action, the committee rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Miss Story's Reading.

The auditorium of All Souls Church was crowded last night to hear the programme of dramatic readings given by Miss Anna Warren Stery, supplemented by musical selections. The entertainment was under the management of the board of lady directors of the illome for Foundlings. A convenient starting was put up over the pulpid, and was prettily decorated. The programmes were sonvening bearing a pleinte of the board of lady directors of the illome for Foundlings. A convenient starting was put up over the pulpid, and was prettily decorated. The programmes were sonvenirs bearing a pleinte of the board of lady directors bearing a pleinte of the bone, a medalion of Johna Pierce, the founder, and of the first boundling of which we have any record—Moses in the butrashes. The initial number was an erzen overture by Mr. George Wares followed by a quartistic. Sunsed, by Miss Harvey, Mrs. True, Mr. Coe, and Mr. Hickox. Mass Story made her d but in the balcony seems from "Romeo and Juniet." Miss Story has a sweet, resistinted ince full of dramatic expression and vigor, she has a superb figure that was rapturously clothed in a draperty of rose pink chambery page, festocaed with lace and looped with libbans. The "Ped on Scene" ended part I. Mr. F. C. Bornay's violin solo, a hoctome, was impulsively ambiended. "How Miss Edith Entertained Her Sheles" and Juniet. Was a recustom after the tyle beloved by the pooners beautiful and the proposal and the proposal and the first balcon, was strong and realistic, built after Josquin Miller's Wild Weet in Idols, and with something of his poetic fire. Mrs. Edward True sang "Schlimperthed" to an appreciative audience, and was very affectively modered with a plano armitise of the Mrs. Story gaves her built number "Leuora" a translation from the German by Burzon, a pretty, shoully logeed of love and war, very affectively modered with much tenderness of expression by Miss Highle Harvey, Miss Kilian Pariso giving a vicilia accompaniment. Miss Story closed the cutertainment wi

The senate will at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in accordance with a notice given some weeks the control of the resolutions offered by Sena-

Grend et amplombip bait gams at 155,

For Washington and vicinity-Pair, warmer

m. 0.200 10 a.m., 60.00 g m., 60.00; 7 p. m., 61.00 in p. m., 70.00; 11 p. m., 50.00; mean temperature, 50.00; mean relative hamility, minimum, 61.00; mean relative hamility, "LA"; total precipitation, & focus,

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

CONVENTION OF MINISTERS OF THE MARYLAND DIOCESE.

Opening Session at Epiphany Church-About 300 Delegates Present-Commillees Appointed and Reports Read-Proposed Change in the Book of Common Prayer.

The 1654 annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the dio-cese of Maryland assembled yesterday in the Epiphany Church. Bishop Paret-opened the convention with morning prayer, in which he was assisted by Revs. N. Meade and Samuel H. Glesy. Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, D. D., rector of Emanuel Church, Baltimore, preached the

P. N. Meade and Samuel H. Giesy. Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, D. D., rector of Emanuel Church, Baltimore, preached the sermon. His text was from St. Mark, ix, 20: "And He said unto them, This kind can come forth by nothing but by prayer and fasting." The communion service followed. Bishop Paret presided at the business session which immediately followed the services. Secretary Robert Packard, ir., called the roll, and 150 lay and 150 clerical delengates answered to their names. Rev. Perry Green Wroth was elected ascretary. Mr. Joseph Packard, jr., was renominated, but his name was withdrawn at his request. Bishop Paret appointed Rev. John T. Mason as assistant secretary. The bishop appointed the following committees:
State of the church—Rev. Dr. Lindsay, Rev. Dr. Farr, Rev. G. F. Williams, William Woodward, and J. H. C. Codin.
Ways and mean—R. T. Baldwin, J. Packard, ir., and E. G. Miller.
Canons and other business—Rev. Dr. Lewin, Rev. Dr. Formmar, Rev. Dr. Hodges, Charles Abert, and W. A. Stewart.
On elections—C. H. Stanley, W. L. Bryan, and W. A. Meley.
On rights of clergymen to seets—Rev. Dr. Addison, Rev. E. H. Bute.
And Rev. Dr. Andison, Rev. Dr. Holges, Charles Abert, and W. A. Stewart.
W. A. Meley.
On rights of clergymen to seets—Rev. Dr. Addison, Rev. E. H. Bates.
Admission of new parishes—Rev. Dr. H. Pane, and E. H. Bates.
Admission of new parishes—Rev. Dr. H. Pane, and C. H. Wyatt.
On motion, it was decided that the business assessions should be from 10 a. m. to 1; p. m. and from 1:30 to 4 p. m., then an adjournment until 7:30 p. m.
After the adjournment of the afternoon session yesterday the members of the convention were photographed in the side yard of the church.
Rev. Mr. Johnson read the report on mainisterial support, which was a full showing of all the means that are being used by other denominations of Christians to raise the saisries of their pastors, and concluded with a recommendation that a fund be created by a tax of 1 per cent. on all the diocesan collections, out of which the decicine of

it was more corrupt.

Mr. Hepburn denied having ever made such a declaration, but had he done as be would have been furnished an excuse by the fact that at that time his colleague was a member of that party.

Mr. Weaver replied that the gentleman had returned to the party while be (Mr. Weaver) was a member of it, and like a sow that was washed returned to his wallowing in the mire.

After this interchange of compliments the debate was continued by Messra. Bianchard, of Louisiana; Lswier, of Illinois, Brunsm, of Pennsylvania; Browne, of Indiana; Dunham of Illinois, and Breekinidge, of Kentucky, each of whom opposed the bill.

On motion of Mr. Breekinridge, of Kentucky, a amendment was adopted—65 to 43—10 the section defining "butter." so as to exclude from that definition the product of milk or cream when additional coloring matter is used.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, offered an amendment making it unlawful for any merchant or shopkeeper in the District of Columbia or the territories to sell oleomorgarine without labeling it in a conspicuous manner, and requiring hotel, restaurant, and boarding house keepers who use oleomargarine to place in their dining rooms a placard bearing the words, "This house uses oleomargarine," and to have the same words printed on the bills of faire. Agreed to—92 to 85.

Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, offered an amendment providing that no manufacture of oleomargarine to place in their dining rooms a placard bearing the words, "This house uses oleomargarine," and to have the same words printed on the bills of faire. Agreed to—92 to 85.

Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, offered an amendment providing that no manufacture of oleomargarine without labeling it in a conspicuous manner, and requiring hotel, the convention and given depth was need to make the convention was ready for business. The committee on diocessa missions, which was ready for head by Rev. S. Business, and the convention was ready for business. He committee on diocessa missions, which was ready for the the convention was ready for hea helping to sustain the ministrations of the church in 66 places of worship. The com-mittee offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the convention: 1. That the committee of missions be author-ized to appropriate the sum of \$50,000 to the work of missions and of pastoral aid for the

cation.

3. That the account for each year be close 1 in the 20th day of April of each year.

4. That the inscionaries and rectors added by the committee of initiations, be requested to restrict to the drain of the respective conventions in or before the list of April and November in each year.

one before the 1st of April and November in such year.

The report of the committee was taken up and the resolutions offered by them were unanimously adopted by the convention. Bishop Paret stated to the convention that the diocese committee had commences the year with a dobt of \$655,30, which had been reduced during the year to \$234.43, and proposed that the amount be now raised by the convention. In a short time sufficient subscriptions were made by different ministers to pay off the debt. The report of Rev. Mr. Johnson, on ministerial support, was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

There came two important reports to be made to the convention. The first is by the committee appointed in 1884 on the proposed changes in the Book of Common Prayer. The committee, of which Rev. Freedrick Gilson is chairman, is in favor of an enrichment of the prayer book, and of an allowed flexibility in its use. They recommend the following:

of an allowed flexibility in its use. They recommend the following:

That this convention would favor the alcostion by the general convention of a few permissive rabrical notes, which could be printed upon a if heat, if thought desirable, for a constituent number of years, and be unserted in our present beack without impairing the existing orgites thereof, these rubrical notes to be such as the following.

1. This note is to be added to the rubric before the morning prayer:

corless thereof, those rubrical notes to be such as the following:

1. This note is to be added to the rubric before the morning prayer:

"But note, that in the order for daily evening prayer, and in the order for daily evening prayer, and in the order for daily evening prayer, and in the order for daily evening prayer, the initiater may omit so much of that which precedes the Lord's Prayer, and of that which precedes the Lord's Prayer, and of that which follows the third Collect, as in his discretion he may think convenient, provided there is no such omission on Sunday mornings when the holy communion does not unnedlately follow the morning prayer.

2. The Ventile may be said of sunit entire, as given in Pasha xev, from the Psalter.

3. The Bouedictia may besald or sung entire, as given in hymnal, may be said or sung in the evening service, after the dist and second research respectively.

4. The Magnificat and Nune dimittle, as given in the hymnal, may be said or sung in the evening service, after the dist and second research respectively.

5. This note is to be added to the rubric before the reminishing service, be used once on that day), and on week days, the thirty of the first and second with the spirit. Let us pray, Lord, have morey upon us. Curf st. have morey upon us. Curf st. have morey upon us. Fuffes, the time the training thing in the level.

Another interesting matter will be the establishment of a high school for the collowed yeath in Baltimore.

establishment of a high school for the col-ored youth in Baltimore.